Oxford Democrat.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

G. W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—Byron.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Byron, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in Bills of Assessment committed to Joseph F. Rand to collect for the year 1842, and to William Bradbury for the year 1843, by the Assessors of said town in the following sums, which remain unpaid, viz:—

Tax for the year 1842.

Names of residents.	Money tax.	Highway tax 1841.
George W. Jones,	$00 87	
Joseph Knapp,		$8 40
Benjamin Brown,	2 28	2 60
John Brown, Jr.,	3 50	4 00
John Hustin,	2 10	2 60
Obed Griffeth,	1 05	
Zebedee Chandler,	1 92	
Culver P Brannen,	1 40	
Jacob Hodsdon,	6 22	8 00
Ithamar Farrington,	1 05	
Lotan Griffeth,	35	
John A. Phelps,		1 60
Europe Jones,		4 00
Ira Page,		1 00
Horace Smith,		1 00
Amasa Richards		2 00
Benja. Simpson,	2 80	

Non-Residents.

	No. Lot.	Range.	No. Ac.	Value.	Tax.	Highway tax 1841.
David E. Merrill,	10	6	100	75		$2 00
	11	6	50	13		52
	11	5	50	12		48
Eveleth & Hartwell,	12	16	100	20	70	80
John Simpson,	7	18	50	10	35	
E. P. Poor,	15	1	100	25	89	
Josiah Brown,	6	1	100	24		96
Henry A. Dolley,	4	17	100	20	70	1 00
David Knowles,	6	13	100	20	70	81
Robert Rand,	6	12	100	25	87	1 00
Unknown,	10	13	100	15	35	
do	8	7	100	45	1 57	
Andrew Brown, Agent,	4	1	100	20	70	
	5	1	100	20	20	
	7	1	100	5	17	
	8	1	100	5	18	
	10	1	100	5	17	
	11	1	100	5	18	
	12	1	100	5	17	
	4	2	100	30	1 05	
	5	2	100	30	1 05	
	6	2	100	25	87	
	12	2	100	5	18	
	13	2	100	5	17	
	14	2	100	5	18	
	15	2	100	5	17	
	3	3	100	25	87	
	4	3	100	25	87	
	5	3	100	15	52	
	12	3	100	5	18	
	13	3	100	5	17	
	14	3	100	5	17	
	15	3	100	15	52	
	3	4	100	20	70	
	4	4	100	20	70	
	5	4	100	15	52	
	6	4	100	15	53	
	7	4	100	13	45	
	8	4	100	10	35	
	11	4	100	20	70	
	12	4	100	15	52	
	13	4	100	50	1 75	
	14	4	100	50	1 75	
	15	4	100	5	17	
	3	5	100	20	70	
	4	5	100	20	70	
	7	5	100	15	52	
	8	5	100	5	17	
	9	5	100	5	18	
	10	5	100	10	35	
	3	6	100	20	70	
	4	6	100	5	17	
	5	6	100	5	18	
	9	6	100	5	17	
	3	7	100	20	70	
	4	7	100	20	70	
	6	7	100	20	70	
	7	7	100	20	70	
	9	7	100	5	18	
	10	7	100	5	18	
	11	7	100	5	18	
	12	7	100	5	17	
	13	7	100	5	18	
	13	7	100	5	18	
	13	8	100	10	37	
	4	9	100	25	87	
	14	9	100	20	70	
	1	10	100	22	77	
					$26 55	

6500 acres, tax $26,55, Andrew Brown, Agent.

175 acres of Lots 9 & 10, in Range 14, houses and mills on the same, tax $16,42.

Tax for 1843, which remains unpaid.

John Brown, Jr.	$3 10
Benjamin Brown,	2 03
Zebedee Chandler,	2 33
John Hustin,	2 02
Benja. Simpson,	2 63
Benja. Jones,	3 10
Alonzo Jones,	6 20
Benja. Jones, Jr.	6 20
Jacob Hodsdon,	3 13

Non Residents.

	No. Lot.	No. Range.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax	
Unknown	10	13	100	10	$00	31
Achestis Reed Lot,	9	20	100	20		62
A. Brown & J. Rand,	12	14	100	25		78
Lewis Farrington,	4	10	120	20		62
Exeleth & Hartwel,	12	16	100	20		62
Unknown,	6	1	100	20		62
do.	15	1	100	25		78
James Rice,	15	5	100	50	1	55
Charles T. Pike,	14	1	100	35	1	09
do.	18	1	100	35	1	09
Joseph P. Chandler,	2	11	100	25		78
Cephas Wright,	1	17	100	55	1	70
Unknown,	8	10	100	25		78
do.	1	14	100	20		62
Axel Decoster,	1	15	100	72	2	33
Alfred Wood,			200		5	33
Andrew Brown, Agent,	6	10	80	15		46
	13	10	100	7		22
	11	10	100	7		22
	1	11	100	5		15
	6	11	100	10		31
	1	12	100	10		31
	2	12	100	10		31
	10	11	100	5		16
	2	13	100	5		16
	6	14	100	6		19
	8	15	100	5		15
	10	15	100	10		31
	11	15	100	15		15
	5	16	100	20		62
	8	16	100	10		31
	11	16	100	10		31
	13	16	100	5		15
	5	17	100	7		22
	12	17	100	6		19
	1	18	100	6		19
	2	18	100	6		19
	3	18	100	15		46
	4	18	100	5		16
	5	18	100	7		22
	6	18	100	20		62
	11	18	100	6		19
	15	18	100	15		46
	2	19	100	6		19
	3	19	100	20		62
	4	19	100	20		62
	6	19	100	20		62
	7	19	100	20		62
	5	19	100	20		62
	12	19	100	20		62
	6	19	100	20		62
	12	19	100	5		15
	1	20	100	5		15
	2	20	100	5		15
	4	20	223	20		62
	4	20	217	20		62
	6	20	205	20		62
	6	20	194	20		62
	7	20	182	20		62
	8	20	170	20		62
	9	20	58	6		19
	1	21	155	10		31
	2	21	141	20		62
	3	13	100	20		62
	6	12	100	15		46
					$17	40

175 acres of Lots 9 and 10 in Range 14, houses and mills on the same, tax $17 40

5425 acres, tax $12 18, Andrew Brown, Agent.

JOHN STOCKBRIDGE,
Treasurer of Byron,

Byron, Sept. 2, 1844. 18

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, and Piscataquis, or either of their Deputies; and to the Constables of any of the Towns in said Counties, GREETING.

L. S.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Sewall White of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, to the value of fifty dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on Monday preceding the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1844, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto George R. Randall of Dixfield, in said County of Oxford, Esquire, in a plea of debt, for that the said George R. Randall on the tenth day of September, A. D. 1842, at Dixfield in said county before Isaac N. Stanley, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for said county of Oxford, by the consideration of said Justice recovered judgment against the said Sewall White for the sum of twenty dollars, debt or damage, and two dollars seventy-seven cents costs of suit, as by the record thereof remaining more fully appears, which said judgment is in full force and not reversed, annulled, or satisfied, whereby an action hath accrued to the said plaintiff to have and recover of the said White the said several sums of twenty dollars and two dollars and seventy-seven cents, amounting in the whole to twenty-two dollars and seventy-seven cents with lawful interest thereon from the rendition of said judgment. Yet the defendant, though often requested has not paid the same to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of fifty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages And have you there this writ with your doings therein

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., at Paris, the seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

Western District Court, June Term, 1844.

ORDERED, That the Plaintiff give notice to the defendant of this suit by publishing an attested copy of the writ and this order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at said Paris on the first Monday of November next, that he may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk

A true copy of the writ and order of Court thereon.

3w18 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—*To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy,* GREETING.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Charles Gowell of Sumner, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, to the value of fifty dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the Monday preceding the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1844, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto Isaac Randall of Dixfield, in our said County of Oxford, Esquire, in a plea of the case, for that the said Gowell at said Sumner, on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1841, by his note of hand of that date by him signed for value received promised one Solomon Andrews to pay him or his order the sum of twenty dollars in neat stock at the next housing time, a time long since past, with interest, and the said, then afterwards, to wit, on the same day endorsed and delivered the same to the plaintiff. Yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says,) the sum of fifty dollars which shall then and there be made to appear, with due damages. And have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., at Paris, the seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Western District Court, June Term, 1844.

ORDERED, That the Plaintiff give notice to the defendant of this suit by publishing an attested copy of the writ and this order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at said Paris on the first Monday of November next, that he may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the writ and order of Court thereon.

3w18 J. G. COLE, Clerk

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, and Piscataquis, be either of their Deputies; and to the Constables of any of the Towns in said Counties: GREETING.

L. S.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Sewell White of Dixfield, in our said County, yeoman, to the value of seventy five dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precint,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on Monday proceeding the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1844, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto Isaac N. Stanley, of Dixfield in our said County, Esquire, in a plea of the case, for that the said White at said Dixfield, on the second day of November, A. D. 1837 by his note of hand of that date, by him signed for value recieved promised to pay him on his order the sum of eight dollars and eighty-five cents on demand with interest —also for that the said White at said Dixfield on the day of the purchase being indebted unto the Plaintiff in the sum of three dollars according to the account annexed, then and there in consideration thereof promised the Plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand and interest—also, for that the said White at said Dixfield, on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1838 by his note of hand of that date by him signed for value received promised Joseph Ricker to pay him, or bearer, the sum of four dollars in bricks on demand with interest; yet the defendent, though often requested, has not paid the same to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of dollars which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages. And have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., at Paris, the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

Western District Court, June Term, 1844.

ORDERED, That the Plaintiff give notice to the defendant of this suit by publishing an attested copy of the writ and this order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at said Paris on the first Monday of November next, that he may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the writ and order of Court thereon.—(19) Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock Washington, Waldo, Franklin, and Piscataquis, or either of their Deputies; and to the Constables of any of the towns in said Counties, GREETING.

L. S.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Sewall White, of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, and summon the said defendant, if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1843, then and there in our said Court to answer unto William Child, of Dixfield, aforesaid, yeoman, in a plea of debt, for that the said Child at Paris in Western District Court holden at said Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1842, by the consideration of the Justices of the said Western District Court, recovered judgment against the said Sewall White for the sum sixty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents debt or damage and fifteen dollars and forty-five cents for costs of suit as by the record thereof more fully appears, whereby an action hath accrued to the plaintiff to have and recover of the defendant the aforesaid sums with lawful interest thereon from the date of said judgment. Yet the said defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do, to the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with other due damages.—And whereas the said plaintiff says that the said defendant has not in his own hands and possession, goods and estate of the aforesaid value, which can be come at to be attached, but has entrusted to and deposited in the hands and possession of Samuel Morrill, of said Dixfield, trustee of the said Sewall White, goods, effects and credits to the said value.

We command you, therefore, that you summon the said Samuel Morrill, if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of said Court, to be holden as aforesaid, to show cause, if any he have, why execution to be issued upon such judgment as the said plaintiff may recover, against the said defendant in this action, if any, should not issue against the goods, effects, or credits, of the said Sewall White in the hands or possession of him the said trustee, and have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq. at Paris, the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

Western District Court, June Term, 1844.

ORDERED, That the Plaintiff give notice to the defendant of this suit by publishing an attested copy of the writ and this order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at said Paris on the first Monday of November next, that he may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the writ and order of Court thereon.

19 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.		
do Tin Foil,	25	50
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 29. tf 47

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

AND NO MISTAKE.

THE subscriber informs all who are in want of Tailoring, that they can have work done at his Shop in as good style as at any other Shop in New England. He feels confident that, from his long experience and constant application to business, he can give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious.

He would also tender his thanks to the people of Paris and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, and hopes for a continuance.

☞FASHIONS received Quarterly from New York and Boston

N B. All garments warranted to fit. Cutting done at short notice. Gentlemen please give me a call before you go further.

WM. HEATH, Tailor.

South Paris, *May* 16, 1844. tf 3

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

ON the Petition of Phebe Perry Administratrix of Thomas Perry, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the Real Estate of said deceased, as may be necessary to raise the sum of ninety five dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GE. F. EMERY, Register.

18 Copy—Attest; GE. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Katharine P. Bragg, Administratrix of the Estate of Washington I. Bragg, late of Hartford in said county, deceased having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said county, on the 17th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

17* Copy—Attest; GEO F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Henry Decoster, Administrator of the Estate of James B. Decoster, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administeration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county, on the 19th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

17 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Nathaniel O. Ryerson, Guardian of Moses Butterfield, of Sumner in said County, non compos mentis, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said Butterfield—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

18 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Louisa Horr, Administratrix of the estate of David Horr late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

18 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

ON the Petition of Thomas Hill Administrator of the estate of Daniel Stowell late of said Paris, deceased, parying for License to sell so much of the Real Estate of said deceased, as may be necessary to raise the sum of six hundred dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges, and as a sale of a part would injure the residue, praying for Lisence to sell the whole of said Real Estate,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

18 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

CLEMENT SEAVEY,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SIMON SEAVEY.

Bethel, August 27, 1844. *18

The subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken it on themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

ELIPHAZ CHAPMAN,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ROBERT A. CHAPMAN.

ELBRIDGE CHAPMAN.

Bethel, August 27, 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

HE subscriber, Administrator of the estate of WM. COTTON, late of Woodstock, will sell at private sale by virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, the Thurlow Farm, so called, situated in said Woodstock, to raise effects to pay debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said Farm is within one fourth of a mile of D. F Hannaford's Inn, and runs to the County road, in good order, and contains a bout one hundred acres, good buildings, well wooded, and for further particulars, enquire of

R. T. LEAVEY, Adm'r.

August 27th, 1844. 17

POPULAR TALES.

From the Symbol and Odd Fellow's Magazine.

UNCLE JONATHAN,

OR THE ANTI-ODD FELLOW.

BY ABEL FLETCHER.

[CONCLUDED.]

Uncle Jonathan was not a little mortified at this circumstance, and Mrs. Gabit laughed right out. The whole mystery of the bones and sculls was now explained, and Jonathan's eloquent speech had been wasted for nothing. Dr. Notomy, the village physician, resided in the tenement below, and was Mr. Gabbit's next door neighbor. The bones in question, had been deposited by the Doctor in this place for safe keeping, and were used by him for the purpose of explaining to his students the construction of the human frame. Although not an Odd Fellow, yet little did he think that his bones would be the means of calling down such bitter reproaches upon the Order, or of causing such lofty speeches to be uttered in the cockloft of his house.

After the Doctor and his student was gone, Uncle Jonathan pulled a match out of his pocket and lighted the lamp; they proceeded along until they arrived over the centre of the Lodge room. Uncle Jonathan now took his seat on a beam, and with his Jack-knife began to make an incision thro' the plastering and the laths, at which he might place his eye, and see all that was going on below. When it was finished, he proceeded to cut another one for his accomplice, Mrs. Gabit, so that they might both watch at the same time. The plastering being rather soft, Uncle Jonathan was able to succeed to a charm; but as the Lodge room was not yet lit up, he was unable to tell whether the holes he had made were sufficiently large, and, therefore, had to go somewhat by guess. He was fearful of getting them too large, lest they might be discovered.

Scarcely had he finished cutting the last hole, when the Lodge room was opened, and the person who had charge of it entered with a light.—Uncle Jabber now clapped his eye to the hole, and discovered to his joy, that it was sufficiently large to give a tolerable view of the room, and to enable him to see all that he wished. He now began to congratulate himself upon his good success thus far, and remarked to Mrs. Gabit that they would shortly be in possession of the whole secret of Odd Fellowship.

The only difficulty that now remained, was the uncomfortable position in which they had to place themselves, in order to get their heads sufficiently low to see through the holes that were made. But this difficulty could not be remedied, and they were willing to endure it for the sake of the important object they had in view.

But their success was not as certain as they anticipated. The outside guardian, who had charge of the Lodge room, discovered immediately on entering the room, that the carpet was covered with a white dust, which he had never observed before, which caused him to look up to the ceiling, when he readily perceived the cause. He at once suspected that some one was concealed above, and that in piercing the holes, the dust and small particles which he saw on the carpet had fallen. Had it not been for this circumstance, the holes probably would have remained unnoticed, as they were small and the plastering somewhat old and rusty.

The Guardian kept quiet, and calmly related the circumstance, and the suspicions he entertained to the presiding officer, who was the person that entered, who directed him to take his station at the door, to whisper to the brothers as they came in, the discoveries that were made,—the probability that some one was concealed above to watch the movements of the Lodge, and request that they should govern themselves accordingly. All this while, Uncle Jonathan and Mrs Gabit were anxiously waiting for the members to assemble, entirely unconscious that they were detected, and that, therefore, the members would be on their guard against making any undue discoveries to the uninformed.

At the appointed hour, the presiding officer took the chair and called the Lodge to order.

The officers and members took their respective stations, each clothed in their proper regalia, and the Lodge then proceeded to open in the usual form. Uncle Jonathan's curiosity was now roused to the highest pitch. His eyes and ears were strained to the utmost, to see and hear every thing that was done or said; and just at the moment, when he fancied himself coming in possession of the whole secret, he accidentally slid off the beam that sustained his weight upon the laths, which unfortunately gave way, and precipitated him head foremost into the centre of the Lodge room.

Mrs. Gabit, who happened to raise her eyes just in time to witness Uncle Jonathan's fall made a grab at his coat-tail, in hopes of saving him: but in so doing, she luckily lost her ballance, and pitched headlong after him upon the floor of the Lodge: but not until she had hung back sufficiently long, to tear the skirt of the old gentleman's coat nearly off.

'*O my head!*' said Uncle Jonathan, as he butted gainst the floor.

'*O my hair!*' said Mrs Gabit, as her false curls flew about the room and exposed her grey locks and bald head.

'*O my brains! my brains!*' roared the old man, as he stuck his fingers in a puddle of oil, caused by the breaking of the lamp which had fallen with him through the plastering.

'O Lordy! I'm dead! I'm dead! O Lordy! I'm dead!' screamed Mrs Gabit, as she scram-

bled out of the dirt and dust which she and Uncle Jonathan had kicked up; 'O Lordy! I've broken my neck! what *shall* I do? what *shall* I do?'

'Where are you hurt, madam?' said an Odd Fellow, as two or three of them lifted her up.

'Ah! the Lord knows,—I don't—but I believe all over; but I couldn't tell if I was to die. Ah! my head, and my shoulders! they ache as if they would come off of me! Ah! my shoulders! my shoulders! it seems as if I couldn't live another minute! Ah! Lordy! Lordy! Lordy! I wonder where my curls went to; they are somewhere under this rubbish, I suppose, but it will take an hour to find 'em, and then they will be all spilt I expect. I wish if any of you gentlemen find 'em that you would just save them for me.'

'We will, madam,' said half a dozen. Do not give yourself any uneasiness about them.'

By this time the Odd Fellows were pretty well convinced, that the lady was more scared than hurt. Fortunately for her and Uncle Jonathan, the floor of the Lodge room was covered with a thick carpet, underneath which was a layer of straw to keep it from wear. Hence they were not injured so much as if they had fallen upon the naked floor.

Uncle Jonathan found on being picked up, that he had not spilled his brains, and that the only injury he had sustained, was the jar he had recieved upon his head, and a few slight bruises occasioned by the falling plaster.

'How came you here Mr. Jabber?' said the presiding officer to the old man, after he had recovered a little from his sudden and unceremonious entrance into the Lodge room.

'Ah! it was an accident,' said Uncle Jonathan, turning all sorts of colors, and looking as sheepish as a dog with his tail cut off.

'Well accidents will happen sometimes in the best of families,' said the officer, 'but learn by this to be more careful in future, lest a worst accident befall thee. But what business could you and Mrs. Gabit have had in the cockloft, to cause you to fall thro' at the risk of your lives, and to the great damage of our room and carpet?'

'No matter what,' replied Jonathan, only keep the matter to yourselves and I will pay all expense.'

'O don't tell on it for the world,' said Mrs. Gabit; 'I beg on ye, don't say anything about it, gentlemen, for I should feel so shamed that I should'nt dare too see any body for a fortnit; besides, we should be a laughing stock for the whole village.

'But I understand,' said the officer, 'that you and Mr. Jabber are much opposed to secret societies, and that you think it highly culpable in Odd Fellows to have secrets; why then should you wish to impose *another* secret on us, in addition to what we already have? If it is so wicked for us to have secrets, as you profess to believe, why do you wish to increase our sin, by increasing the number of our secrets.

They both felt the reproof severely, and bit their lips, scarcely knowing what to say. At length Uncle Jonathan, collecting himself, replied,

'I confess that I have been somewhat too violent in my opposition to secret societies, and that there are some things that *ought* to be kept secret; and if you will be so good as to agree to keep the affair that has just happened, a secret among yourselves, and not say any thing about it to any body else, I will agree never to say any thing against Odd Fellowship again as long as I live; and besides, I will pay all the expenses of repairing your room, and suffer any other reasonable penalty you may see fit to inflict; for it would be an eternal disgrace to me to have this matter publicly known. I shouldn't hear the last on it as long as I live.'

'Mr. Jabber, said one of the officers we do not wish to take the advantage of your misfortune or silence your opposition to Odd Fellowship. If you believe your opposition justifiable, *go on*; we shall make use of no coersive measure to restrain you. Our only weapons are *Love* and *Truth*. If you can conquer these, then will our Institution be crushed, and not till then. And to convince you of the sincerity of what I say, I will pledge myself, and I presume all the brothers present will cheerfully do the same, never to make publicly known the transaction of this evening, so far as they relate to yourself and Mrs. Gabit, upon the condition that you will simply defray the expense incurred in repairing the Lodge room; and you shall be at perfect liberty to oppose and say what you will against Odd Fellowship, so far as your reason and conscience approve.'

To this all present agreed. Uncle Jonathan and Mrs. Gabit thanked the members for their kindness, generosity, and gentlemanly conduct, and declared that they would never have anything more to do or say against Odd Fellowship.

'But what' said one of the members, 'will you do next Thursday evening, Mr Jabber? you have appointed a meeting at that time for the purpose of forming an Anti-Odd-Fellow's Society; and it is understood that you are to be the principal actor, and speaker on that occasion.'

'O I don't know,' said Uncle Jonathan; 'but I will contrive and manage the matter some way.'

Uncle Jonathan now began to look round for his hat, when he recollected that he had left it in Mrs Gabit's garret along with Aunt Tabitha and the other women. One of the members, however, had the goodness to lend him a hat, until he could get his own; and another lent Mrs. Gabit a handkerchief to cover her head, until she could reach home.

Being thus equiped, they left the Lodge, and starting for Mrs Gabit's house, prefering this time to take the street, rather than to venture their way back thro' the cockloft. On arriving at Mrs Gabit's house, they started immediately for the garret to relate their adventures to the [illegible] who were anxiously waiting their return the same way they went, and who were entirely unconscious of the sad disaster which had befallen them. On hearing persons coming up the stairs, Aunt Tabitha stopped to see who they were; as soon as she saw Jonathan, she started back with a scream, and exclaimed,

'Ah! it's my poor husband's ghost! the plaguy Odd Fellers have caught him and killed him, and his ghost has come back to airth to see me! Ah! my poor husband's dead!'

'No,' said Jonathan, rushing into her arms, 'I am not dead: it's my body and not my ghost, that you see.'

Aunt Tabitha could hardly believe her senses; and Mrs. Rattlehead and Mrs. Chatter stared as if their eyes would come out of their sockets, when they saw Jonathan and Mrs. Gabit enter the room. The whole mystery was, however, soon explained, and after a hearty laugh, all pledged themselves to keep the whole matter a profound secret.

After Uncle Jonathan and Mrs. Gabit had dressed their bruises, which upon examination they found to be rather slight, and after they had returned the borrowed hat and handkerchief, the party broke up, and each one returned home, no doubt profited by the lesson which that evening's experience had taught them.

Thursday evening came round, and the people began to assemble at the school house, to witness the novel spectacle of forming an Anti-Odd Fellow's Society. But to their surprise they found the school-house locked and no one appeared to open it. Upon inquiry, they were informed that Uncle Jonathan and Mrs. Gabit were both sick a-bed that Mrs. Chatter was confined with a bad cold, and Mrs Rattlehead complained of a bad head ache. These statements accounted for their absence, and as they were the prime movers in the cause of Anti-Odd Fellowship of course, nothing could be done without them Consequently the meeting was of necessity definately postponed and the crowd dispersed. In a day or two however, the sick parties were as well as ever, but somehow or other their zeal against Odd Fellowship was wonderfully cooled. Weeks passed on, and nothing more was said about an Anti-Odd Fellow's Society. Every body was wondering what the cause could be. At length the whole mystery was revealed. Mrs Rattlehead ventured to tell one of her confidential friends, Mrs Blab, the whole affair of Uncle Jonathan and Mrs Gabit undertaking to watch the Odd Fellows, and of their falling thro' the plastering into the Lodge room, &c., enjoining upon her the most profound secrecy. Mrs Blab ventured to tell her confidential friend, Mrs Gossip who made a confidential friend of every body, and soon the whole affair was blazoned through the whole village.

Nothing could exceed Uncle Jonathan's mortification at this circumstance. He raved and scolded, and almost swore about it. He declared he did not blame the Odd Fellows one bit, for not letting the women into their meetings. 'That their plaguy tongues were always running, and they can't keep a secret no how.' And many other hard things he said against the female sex, which we do not believe, and which, if true, would apply equally as well to the male.

This lesson, however, was of great benefit to the old man. He learned the importance of being governed by reason in all things, and of not suffering himself to be carried away, or blinded by passion and feeling, whenever any subject came up which he did not at first sight fully approve. He saw the necessity of examining the claims of every society, or subject, before he condemned it, and the danger of rushing precipitately on to its destruction, before he had reflected well upon the best mode of accomplishing it; and wisely came to the conclusion, that by such a course he might escape many misfortunes and bitter mortification: and that although he was now an old man, yet he was not too old to learn.

As for the Lodge; it continued to grow and flourish: its deeds of charity and kindness began to multiply; opposition gradually died away, and the Institution soon became a public favorite; and in less than two years Uncle Jonathan was heard to say, that 'nothen that ever entered the village of Erwin, had accomplished the same amount of good, in the same space of time, by reforming the morals of the place, and relieving the distress of the sick and afflicted, that had been accomplished by the Society of Odd Fellers.'

The Importance of One Vote.—The New York Aurora says:—

'One vote in the United States Senate destroyed the first National Bank;—one vote elected Jefferson over Burr;—ONE VOTE CARRIED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Add, that one vote elected Marcus Morton Governor of Masschusetts twice: that one vote carried the Tariff bill through the United States Senate; the vote of Hon. Silas Wright the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York.

Per Contra.—One voted *defeated* the passage of the *present* Tariff Law twice in the House of Representatives, and *that one* was cast by JOHN WHITE of Kentucky; *Clay's personal friend* and representative.—One vote also defeated the *same* bill in the senate, and that vote was thrown by MANGUM, the *Clay whig President* of that body.

The Maine 'coon.—The Post has an amusing cut contrasting the Maine 'coon of 1844 and that of 1844.—The former is a fat, sleek and happy looking animal, while the latter is the very image of woe-begone whigery—fleshless, with the fur flying in every direction—and on the very verge of dissolution. Truly,

That 'coon is the leanest of all lean squad.
And totters a furlong while marching a rod.

Henry Clay's Opinion of Daniel Webster.—Mr Clay, during his recent tour, in the presence of a number of Virginians made this declaration:

"I care not what are Websters motives whether it be the love of office or because the popular current is setting our way. I look upon him with utter contempt and detestation; he is a dead weight, and if anything could sink a party his name would."

Daniel Webster's Opinion of Henry Clay.—*"Henry Clay has too many heresies about him ever to gain my support."*

Behold how these whigs love one another!

Fire. About three o'clock on Wednesday morning, an alarm was given in our village. It proved to be at the Falls, in the dwelling house of Mr R. W. Houghton, which, with its contents was consumed. Our citizens were prompt in repairing to the spot, and by their efforts preserved the adjacent buildings from destruction. There was some insurance on the property, but not enough to cover the loss, and Mr. H we understand, will be a sufferer by the calamity, to a considerable amount. The fire originated, probably, from a defect in the chimney, in which there was a large crack, caused by the settling of the foundation; but which was hidden by the finishing of the house. This, we are told, is the first dwelling-house, and the third building, ever burnt in Norway village.—Norway Advertiser.

Final Result!

Returns from the whole State!!

We give below returns from all the towns in the State, and the following is the final result:

For Anderson, (dem.)	48,651
" Robinson, (whig.)	37,850
Democratic majority over whiggery,	10,801
For Appleton, (Ab.)	6,192

Demo. majority over everything,

4,609!

DEMOCRATIC NET GAIN SINCE 1840

11,047!

YORK COUNTY—Complete.

Towns.	1844. Demo. Anderson.	Whig. Robinson.	Scat.	1840. Demo. Fairfield.	Whig. Kent.
Biddeford,	183	241	6	170	269
Buxton,	255	227	70	240	311
Hollis,	197	202	31	219	262
Kennebunk,	159	161	26	192	231
Kenneb'k Port,	183	161	8	264	232
Kittery,	353	72		281	57
Saco,	409	383	20	280	428
York,	385	182	1	349	183
Limington,	268	104	57	268	169
Acton,	118	96	11	144	142
Alfred,	117	113	6	129	115
Cornish,	146	67	15	145	111
Lyman,	85	129	23	93	190
Limerick,	144	103	13	168	167
Parsonsfield,	311	52	32	244	115
Sanford,	245	160	23	236	165
Shapleigh,	184	87	2	192	100
Waterboro,	295	65	15	266	104
Wells,	320	120	21	335	249
Berwick,	137	85	25	159	174
Eliot,	220	83	10	205	117
Lebanon,	132	201	49	189	220
Newfield,	140	97	3	155	121
North Berwick,	165	53	44	190	81
South Berwick,	177	121	74	210	211
	5328	3365	585	5425	4529

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Complete.

Auburn, (new)	236	148	27		
Baldwin,	147	47		162	70
Brunswick,	341	430	34	226	557
Bridgton,	215	86	71	198	184
Cape Elizabeth,	248	55	1	268	63
Cumberland,	144	101		146	146
Casco, (new)	79	69	36		
Danville,	111	86	38	132	99
Durham,	179	159	1	200	176
Falmouth,	170	162	18	195	212
Freeport,	156	228	63	186	338
Gorham,	298	273	41	287	356
Gray,	289	53	27	290	88
Harpswell,	132	130		121	165
Harrison,	101	82	56	101	151
Minot,	132	149	9	361	399
Naples,	96	72	12	66	91
N. Gloucester,	172	171	26	166	236
N. Yarmouth,	102	317	112	105	408
Otisfield,	99	94	41	87	168
Poland,	379	102	7	359	119
Portland,	1205	1225	90	1039	1489
Pownal,	110	128	18	125	127
Raymond,	130	33	28	219	158
Scarboro',	297	41	13	366	74
Sebago,	102	45	5	57	75
Standish,	289	109		283	159
Westbrook,	534	248	26	470	327
Windham,	178	144	75	227	242
	6681	4491	874	6489	6678

LINCOLN COUNTY—Complete.

Arowsic,	41	22	4		
Bowdoin,	133	176	17	151	231
Bowdoinham,	97	172	75	106	289
Georgetown,	124	15	39	162	63
Lisbon,	94	156	14	94	180
Richmond,	97	147	28	93	192
Topsham,	120	228	12	99	262
Woolwich,	24	144	32	32	238
West Bath,	28	60	6		
Bath,	307	461	55	263	635
Alna,	33	145	15	32	164
Newcastle,	130	173	17	108	178
Phipsburg,	121	122	27	114	185
Boothbay,	143	113	12	193	200
Westport,	75	18	12	90	30
Wiscasset,	187	254	10	129	308
Dresden,	125	151	1	131	163
Lewiston,	134	184	35	103	230
Thomaston,	850	432	17	654	452
St. George,	242	17		232	21
Waldoboro',	260	427	6	235	520
Warren,	269	140		309	155
Nobleboro',	310	105		281	124
Bremen,	71	53	7	71	66
Bristol,	270	233	6	264	276
Cushing,	108	12		123	13
Edgecomb,	99	101		86	140
Friendship,	93	8		129	14
Jefferson,	181	222	3	162	231
Union,	183	112	13	146	210
Washington,	190	190		168	123
Webster,	45	140		67	141
Whitefield,	209	192	10	185	220
Patricktown Pl.	77	22		52	23
Townsend,	47	32			
	5517	5188	473	4951	6275

HANCOCK COUNTY—Complete

Aurora,	13	28		9	24
Amherst,	36	29		25	18
Bluehill,	142	218	1	104	213
Brooksville,	97	107		72	114
Bucksport,	231	225	39	195	301
Castine,	116	72	4	96	99
Cranberry Isles,	25	18		21	22
Dedham,	51	36		37	47
Deer Isle,	257	191	6	237	211
Eastbrook,	28	9		16	7
Eden,	116	54	12	90	81
Ellsworth,	262	241		184	176
Franklin,	83	41		62	34
Gouldsboro',	108	109		76	125
Hancock,	62	85		55	73
Mariaville,	29	26		26	31
Mt Desert,	153	113	4	100	143
Orland,	157	79	32	116	137
Otis,	19	4		16	9
Penobscot,	157	47	9	158	70
Sedgwick	201	158		188	195
Sullivan,	76	49		79	68
Surry,	153	24	1	112	33
Swan's Island,	61	1		47	9
Trenton,	100	43		75	48
Waltham,	27	31		15	28
Wetmore Isle,	23	2	2	20	5
No 33, mid. Div.	3	6			
Nos. 7 and 10,	9	13			
Grand Falls,	18 maj.				
Hog Island,	5				
Seaville,	6	8	3	3	14
	2874	2072	113	2244	2311

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Complete.

Addison,	90	74		79	83
Alexander,	86	3	7	81	11
Baileyville,	45	10		50	3
Baring,	43	27	1	32	30
Beddington,	24	6		22	12
Calais,	300	327	23	245	269
Columbia,	80	103		58	102
Cooper,	78	27	4	63	35
Cutler,	98	39		82	29
Charlotte,	56	20	20	53	25
Cherryfield,	51	208	2	43	178
Crawford,	66	3		54	1
Denneysville	5	64		4	58
Eastport,	217	235		138	190
Edmunds,	39	19		26	17
Harrington,	191	84		141	95
Jonesboro',	51	47		31	38
Jonesport,	96	52		84	36
Lubec,	171	178		132	135
Machias,	101	261	5	60	181
Machias Port,	120	70		71	71
Marion,	14	17		16	13
Mechiasee,	172	131	6	125	122
Northfield,	19	21		13	19
Pembroke,	88	61	20	62	69
Perry,	95	114		59	92
Princeton,	21	10		26	7
Robbinston,	75	61	3	60	63
Steuben,	61	115		39	94
Trescott,	33	92		33	45
Wesley,	21	29		21	30
Whiting,	58	24		37	33
Centreville,	21	12			
No. 10,		7			
Annsburg,	3	4			
Nos. 14 and 18,	32				
Jackson Brook,	6	9			
Waite Plant,	19	9			
No. 9, R. 4.	9	12			
Big Lake,	12				
Topsfield,	40	20		43	18
Medybemps,	32	20			
	2841	2520	91	2083	2211

KENNEBEC COUNTY—Complete.

Albion,	155	126	17	166	164
Augusta,	414	646	60	373	547
Belgrade,	179	151	35	172	171
China,	176	250	40	248	297
Clinton,	228	70	1	356	156
Fayette,	33	143	20	28	178
Gardiner,	390	557	78	295	609
Greene,	111	103	16	143	147
Hallowell,	195	481	72	180	668
Leeds,	103	166	30	129	214
Litchfield,	101	232	35	117	306
Monmouth,	161	193	19	199	210
Mt. Vernon,	83	206	15	77	216
Pittston,	133	239	35	135	303
Readfield,	97	242	16	78	272
Rome,	39	107		24	117
Sidney,	94	318	5	79	373
Vassalboro',	139	460	12	133	471
Vienna,	25	86	27	38	116
Wales,	78	28	3	93	41
Waterville,	273	289	56	256	320
Wayne,	96	69	43	108	130
Windsor,	77	164	18	82	190
Winslow,	121	187	12	98	216
Winthrop,	94	246	68	112	305
Clinton Gore,	23	3			
E. Livermore,	31	129	16		
Sebasticook,	129	64	4		
Unity Gore,	19	3	1		
	3798	5969	643	3634	6850

OXFORD COUNTY—Complete.

Albany,	106	23	9	99	37
Andover,	74	61		58	56
Bethel,	251	50	30	283	95
Brownfield,	142	54	9	138	95
Buckfield,	253	52	8	271	71
Byron,	53	7		37	9
Canton	127	56	8	133	63
Denmark,	160	31	16	142	59
Dixfield,	189	62	2	167	70
Fryeburg,	175	97	24	176	173
Greenwood,	99	27	26	129	39
Gilead,	35	29		31	31
Hartford,	136	53	69	179	106
Hebron,	54	89	20	76	115
Hiram,	141	98	4	116	125
Hamlin's Grant,	13	1		9	4
Lovell,	96	89	8	91	118
Livermore,	124	182	27	157	376
Mexico,	75	21		71	22
Newry,	80	4		82	6
Norway,	161	166	28	153	208
Oxford,	166	64	2	166	83
Paris,	352	91	21	378	136
Peru,	109	12	41	148	35
Porter,	174	34	5	190	47
Roxbury,	39	6		28	9
Rumford,	139	118	1	147	118
Stoneham,	51	15	1	50	16
Stowe,	65	9		64	11
Sumner,	118	34	43	147	87
Sweden,	56	47	19	70	77
Turner,	335	171	25	367	153
Waterford,	141	78	42	124	165
Woodstock,	141	6	14	149	2
Andover N. Surplus,	16	1		8	
Milton Plantation,	14	11			
Mason,	20				
Hanover,	21	19			
Holmes,	18	1			
Franklin Plantation,	38	9			
No. 5, R. 1 and 2,	20	3			
	4579	1984	499	4645	2842

SOMERSET COUNTY—Complete.

Anson,	131	236	2	113	241
Athens,	96	175	5	109	179
Bingham,	53	70	7	43	71
Bloomfield,	34	156	35	25	176
Brighton,	48	42	26	98	36
Canaan,	175	103	4	173	102
Concord,	49	46	3	33	66
Cornville,	68	112	9	70	134
Embden,	99	85	13	82	85
Fairfield,	168	317	9	137	338
Hartland,	121	47	24	135	53
Harmony,	83	82	31	97	105
Lexington,	54	21	12	57	48
Madison,	123	170	35	141	197
Mayfield,	14	15		14	16
Mercer,	77	118	35	90	154
Moscow,	46	79	8	36	58
New Portland,	112	96	70	158	144
Norridgewock,	90	203	55	100	263
Palmyra,	150	139	7	100	184
Pittsfield,	154	57	23	146	55
Ripley,	66	29	11	84	32
Smithfield,	54	88	9	62	75
Solon,	71	111	56	93	18
St. Albans,	122	178	39	119	82
Starks,	96	92	50	125	145
Sknowhegan,	135	170	16	125	205
Dead River,	51	36		3	
Spaulding,	6	14			
Pleasant Ridge,	24	15			
Pierce Pond,	6	8			
Detroit,	60	29	4		
	2650	3176	598	2599	3525

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—Complete.

Alton,	25	14		22	16
Argyle,	69	2	3	52	10
Bangor,	835	1139	222	478	1040
Bradford,	151	51	26	138	61
Bradley,	78	42		46	38
Brewer,	202	180	32	141	212
Carmel,	76	89	11	63	43
Corinth,	181	87	33	149	109
Dixmont,	154	64	42	176	90
Eddington,	109	35	6	78	40
Exeter,	242	97	63	246	142
Garland,	120	53	57	115	99
Glenburn,	103	53	17	76	52
Hampden,	267	170	55	254	234
Hermon,	170	30	12	144	34
Kirkland,	60	38		39	18
Levant,	165	111	2	138	100
Milford,	42	101		40	73
Newburg,	147	37	14	121	47
Newport,	152	96	21	115	116
Oldtown,	301	171	35	195	196
Orono,	210	271	5	98	210
Orrington,	109	153	21	88	191
Plymouth,	101	44	23	106	53
Charleston,	156	90	22	131	118
Burlington,	72	9		64	6
Corinna,	160	63	68	184	132
Dexter,	184	143	25	156	146
Enfield,	39	28	3	38	33
Etna,	140	40	8	72	56
Greenbush,	57	56		29	16
Lincoln,	183	72	10	140	73
Lowell,	64	10	2	27	5
Mattamiscontis,	6	10		5	16
Patten,	32	42	3		
Stetson,	98	51	5	86	54
Mattawamkeag,	41	18	4		
No. 3, R. 6,	5				
No. 3, R. 7,		4			
Chester,	23	26		10	31
Edinburg	10	7		6	3
Howland,	19	31	1	16	45
Lagrange,	33	56	5	25	43
Lee,	91	58	25	90	56
Maxfield,	10	27		6	20
Passadumkeag,	36	32		51	35
Springfield,	49	39	24	63	48
No. 5, R. 6,	11	10	1		
Pl. ad. Patten,	5	4			
No. 4,		1			
No. 6.	30				
	5632	4021	888	4317	4160

WALDO COUNTY—Complete.

Frankfort,	450	229	28	395	246
Freedom,	111	53	23	157	50
Unity,	176	64	20	207	79
Liberty,	111	49	17	97	65
Montville,	200	124	32	232	160
Burnham,	115	15	4	93	21
Jackson	50	31	45	63	21
Palermo,	200	58	2	220	73
Thorndike,	94	32	32	131	43
Troy,	141	62	20	196	79
Appleton,	208	106	11	105	54
Belfast,	478	366	17	441	353
Belmont,	184	39	7	194	51
Brooks,	69	62	49	73	113
Camden,	280	196	41	309	302
Lincolnville,	176	47	49	254	102
Northport,	151	42		154	48
Prospect,	476	115	29	430	161
Searsmont,	168	116	11	164	110
Swanville,	126	34	8	140	33
Waldo Pl.,	108	42	4	76	51
Hope,	121	85	11	212	137
Knox,	122	40	21	146	33
Monroe,	211	75	18	199	107
Vinalhaven,	239	63		240	74
Islesboro',	78	22		65	23
	4844	2167	499	5000	2626

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Complete.

Chesterville,	87	90	28	109	102
Farmington,	274	212	57	303	266
Industry,	77	84	41	92	112
Jay,	163	121	19	162	161
New Sharon,	126	131	98	167	200
N. Vineyard,	63	31	6	93	63
Temple,	76	45	45	107	68
Wilton,	161	146	62	195	226
Avon,	89	33	18	129	42
Freeman,	88	42	6	81	59
Madrid,	39	17	7	42	17
Phillips,	123	92	61	167	137
Salem,	55	53	6	35	67
Strong,	112	68	14	122	85
Weld,	117	65	9	136	93
Nos. 2 & 3, R. 1, & Nos. 2 & 3, R. 2,	47	10	18	14	24
Letter E,	17	1			
No. 6,	6	3			
Carthage,	42	26	9	60	3
Kingfield,	56	64	1	48	75
Dead River,	40	8			
	1858	1352	505	2011	1800

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY—Complete.

Abbot,	74	48	36	58	55
Atkinson,	77	63	19	63	72
Barnard,	14	13	2	4	18
Blanchard,	22	8	13	32	17
Bowerbank,	10	18	1	5	22
Brownville,	42	60	16	16	83
Dover,	136	143	22	135	141
Elliotsville,	7	9	3	6	12
Foxcroft,	77	106	13	62	110
Greenville,	31	15	21		6
Guilford,	103	28	42	127	52
Kilmarnock,	37	15	4	11	47
Kingsbery	25	22	1	26	19
Milo,	78	54	17	79	66
Monson,	29	54	50	36	71
Parkman,	140	92	5	126	94
Sangerville,	128	134	13	91	133
Sebec,	117	101	4	116	122
Shirley,	28	9	9	34	9
Wilson,	14	8	5	10	2
Willimsburg,	2	21	6		23
Greeley					
No. 8, 8th R. 3	3	4	4		

Orneville,	17	40	13	55	21
Wellington,	71	62		64	57
	1282	1119	298	1181	1252

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Benedicta,	55	11			
Haynesville,	15	4			
Chrystal,	33	21	4		
Reed Pl.	54	6			
Amity,	47	8		22	7
Hodgdon,	71	28		54	27
Houlton,	106	138	1	101	69
Linneus,	60	12		42	8
New Limerick,	4	18		5	19
Monticello Pl.	52	16		15	4
Belfast Acad.	24	18		11	10
College G't,	22	7		9	2
Presque Isle,	54	33	15		
Letter D.	40	25	2	13	2
Bancroft,	24	4			
Molunkus,	15	17			
Letter F.	40	25			
Weston,	26	21	4	51	41
Wattassellock,	15	17			
	767	429	26	323	189

RECAPITULATION.

	1844.			1840.	
	Demo.	Whig.		Demo.	Whig.
Counties.	Anderson.	Robinson.	Scat.	Fairfield.	Kent.
York,	5,323	3,365	535	5,423	4,529
Cumberland,	6,681	4,491	574	6,489	6,678
Lincoln,	5,517	5,188	473	4,951	6,275
Hancock,	2,874	2,072	113	2,244	2,311
Washington,	2,841	2,520	91	2,033	2,211
Kennebec,	3,793	5,969	743	3,734	6 850
Oxford,	4,579	1,984	499	4,645	2,842
Somerset,	2,650	3,176	598	2,599	3,525
Penobscot,	5,632	4,021	888	4,317	4,160
Waldo,	4,844	2,167	499	5,000	2,626
Franklin,	1,858	1,352	505	2,011	1,800
Piscataquis,	1,282	1,116	298	1,181	1,252
Aroostook,	769	429	26	323	189
370 towns,	48,653	37,850	6,192	45,002	45,248

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 24, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta.
JOHN STICKNEY of Calais.

Oxford Electoral Convention.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the Oxford towns belonging to the 4th Congressional District, including Greene in Kennebec, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be holden at Rumford Corner on TUESDAY, the EIGHTH of OCT. next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for an Elector of President and V. President, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

Towns will choose Delegates on the basis now existing for County Conventions.

Per order of the County Committee.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats of Paris are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday the fifth day of October next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the Convention to be holden at Rumford on the 8th of October, 1844.

Per order of the Town Committee.

FULL RETURNS.

We publish complete returns from all the towns in the State in the present number. The result is worthy the cause and the cause is worthy the result. Keep this number for future reference.

DECEPTIONS OF THE BOSTON ATLAS.

The Whigs have become frantic at their unexpected loss in this State; and are ready to resort to any deception in order to effect the elections in other States. By the politeness of a friend, we had the Boston Atlas (whig) of Sept. 13, placed in our hands, which shows the most gross and systematic deceptions in relation to the returns from this State. The following are a few of the items, in relation to this Cong. District:

	Atlas Returns.			True Returns.		
	McCrate.	Morse.	All others.	McCrate.	Morse.	All others.
Paris	142	47	168	346	91	21
Woodstock	53	2	79	141	6	14
Turner	126	138	149	336	171	25
Buckfield	95	55	91	252	52	8
Dixfield	144	42	11	189	62	2
Hartford	87	40	80	136	58	69
Mexico	71	11	4	75	21	
Rumford	86	113	31	139	118	1

We will transcribe no more. Sufficient is here presented to show the utter falsity of such returns.—The other returns from this Congressional Dist. are of a piece with the above. The motives for putting down so many scattering, is accounted for only on the Federal assumption that all the Abolition votes are sure for Clay, in future.

Since writing the above we have been presented with the following from the Atlas of a later date.

"We take occasion to express our sincere thanks—a duty which we should have performed some days since—to the Hon. RUFUS K. GOODENOW, of Paris, Maine, for valuable assistance rendered us, in the collecting and forwarding of returns of the election in that State."

We do not insert this, believing that the Hon. R. K. Goodenow was the author of the above false returns, but only to show whence some of the Atlas returns were received. The Atlas "sincerely thanks" somebody for what we should not deem even a favor.

The Boston Atlas further says, in relation to those from whom it recieved some returns, and from whom it received flaming accounts of the "Whig Victory" in Maine.

"These susceptible and ardent souls—very clever fellows they are, too—having formed such brilliant ideas of sweeping and exterminating victory, are now disposed to be quite dejected, because, in their heated imaginations, they have over-estimated, in calculating upon the universality of the triumph.

These men—with some of whom there is more of *'the running to and fro,'* than there is of *"the increase of knowledge"*—appear to be seriously grieved and alarmed that we have not gained the State of Maine, at its recent State election."

We fear some Whigs will take this in high dudgeon. More "of the running to and fro" than there is "of the increase of knowledge." That's a most unkind cut.—These "good fellows" will soon exclaim "save us from our friends."

☞The last Liberty Standard, "in true whig" style, accuses us of "very dishonorable" conduct because we urged the Abolitionists to forsake the visionary schemes of their leaders and join our ranks; and because we published an article from a Whig paper which went to show that Birney, the Liberty party candidate for President, had bought and sold a slave after he had become convinced that slavery was a sin against the laws of God and man.

As to our exhortation, all parties will judge of it as they please. We believe it was as patriotic externally and internally as any sentiment that has emanated from the Liberty Party Press.

As to Mr Birney—the articles concerning him—we believed there to be true, and we have read nothing yet to convince us to the contrary. Therefore, we see nothing "dishonorable" in publishing them, and nothing to retract.

The editor of the Liberty Standard seems very tenacious of the English doctrine, "divide and conquer."—This is the tendency, and probably the design, of both Foreign and Native Abolitionism. We envy not the man who is engaged in such a cause; and we would pluck him from such a position as a "brand from the burning."

☞The Atlas says of Maine, "let her go." "let her go." The Whigs of this State, and the Atlas' runners, do not say so. They say, "hang on,"—"stick to it,"—"we shall carry the State in November." Like drowning men they catch at straws, and are determined not to give up the ship so long as there is a rope left to cling to. A desperate game is now to be played to carry the State for Clay in November. Shall they succeed? We submit the question to the sovereign people.

AS WE EXPECTED THE FACT ADMITTED.

We have always supposed and asserted that the abolition Party was made up in a great measure of whigs—that its prime leaders were whigs—and that one of its grand objects and aims was, to draw off and divide the forces of the Democratic party. This is becoming every day more and more evident. Slade, the Governor elect of Vermont, is the strongest and oldest abolitionist in New England. He is stretching every nerve to reconcile his party to Clay. So is John Qnincy Adams.

The Whigs understand this matter to perfection; and, although some of the Abolitionists deny that their party will vote for Clay the fact that they intend to do so, is plainly revealed by a Whig paper in this State, which seems to be in the secret. We clip the following from the "Lincoln Republican" of Sept. 14—a whig paper published at Wiscasset. Speaking of the late election it says.

"It was a contest for certain men, and not principles. In the first place, Mr. Anderson, who is the present Gov., had all the advantage of his encumbency; and yet his majority is very small, and our friends out of Maine must know that *nearly all the scattering votes for Governor were thrown by whigs.*"

"In conclusion we find every thing to encourage the Whigs of Maine for the election in November."

"Look at the vote as far as heard from in 293 towns. It stands thus:

Whig strength,	Robinson	34,259
	Abolition	5,421
		39,671
Locofoco strength—Anderson		42,383
Giving the Locos a majority of		2,712

"It continues: The whig prospect for the Presidential Election in Maine is as good as it was in 1840. IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT, THAT THE ABOLITIONIST'S IN MAINE ARE WHIGS ALMOST TO A MAN."

Abolitionist Democrats, ponder well these whig assertions. We have no doubt of their truth, and their utterance proves a deep laid scheme on the part of the whigs to divide and distract the Democratic Party. What do they say:

1. "*The scattering votes for Governor were thrown by Whigs.*"

2. "*Whig strength*" is made to include the *votes for Robinson and Appleton.*

3. "*It is a well known fact that the abolitionists in Maine are Whigs almost to a man.*"

Let Democrats beware how they are caught in this trap.

WHIG LOSS SINCE '40.

The following will show the Whig loss, in 17 states since '40 It is compiled from the latest elections in each State and on the best authority. Surely, "of a truth" Whiggery is "progressing backwards."

Massachusetts,	17273
Maine,	8811
Vermont,	10-482
Rhode Island,	230
Connecticut,	5070
New York,	35371
Pennsylvania,	23352
Delaware,	1072
Maryland,	5407
North Carolina,	9449
Georgia,	5271
Kentucky,	21273
Tennessee,	8268
Ohio,	26818
Indiana,	17698
Michigan,	7802
Mississippi,	4846
Total loss in 17 States	208,594

Friends of Henry Clay, take a glance at the above and let us know what you think of your prospects We tell you that our candidate will have 200,000 majority of the popular vote, and at least nineteen out of the twenty six States But don't be frightened, you shall have another chance in 1848 though you may be beaten worse.

RATIFICATION OF THE N. Y. STATE NOMINATIONS.

Two or three most enthusiastic gatherings of the noble Democracy of New York city, and vicinity have taken place since the nomination of Wright and Gardner. Thousands upon thousands were present. Speakers were there from all parts of the State. The Democracy of New York was never better united. From what we can learn by the papers of that State, we should judge that Polk, Dallas and Wright would carry every thing before them. The Whigs, themselves, begin to give up New York in consequence of the nomination of Wright

The Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has been renominated for Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

The Yellow Fever has broken out in New Orleans.—But few cases are reported thus far.

RHODE ISLAND—A MILITARY DESPOTISM.

The Algerines of Rhode Island have filled up the measure of their iniquity. Their recent conduct, so dangerous and tyrannical, will rouse up the long sleeping energies of the universal Republican party Their oppressions of '41, '42 and '43 were sufficiently atrocious when they subverted the first principles of the Declaration of Independence in the unjust and infamous prosecution, tral, conviction, sentence and imprisonment of Thomas W. Dorr. But, as if this was not enough they have gone one step farther. In this last act, their monarchical instincts have become alarmingly developed.

By previous notice, the Democracy of New England met at Providence, R I on the 5th inst. The call stated that the object of the meeting was to aid in the election of Polk and Dallas and to adopt *peaceable* and *constitutional* and *lawful* means for the liberation of the patriotic Dorr from cruel and unjust imprisonment in the State Prison. Above

40,000

persons were present. Such an immense multitude assembled for such a purpose presented a most magnificent and imposing spectacle. Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire, Gov. Morton of Mass., and various other distinguished men were present, and addressed the vast congregation. The proceedings were conducted with the greatest decorum.

Under these circumstances what did the Government of Rhode Island do? In time of peace, when no harm was intended, no violence threatened—when the patriotic citizens of New England met together in a peaceable manner to confer upon matters of civil concern, the Government of Rhode Island, as if conscious of its guilt, called out the *Military force* of the State, in order, as some of the Government apologists say, to prevent the liberation of Dorr. What a solemn mockery!

If there was any other reason why the Republican candidates, Polk and Dallas should be elected to the first offices in the gift of the people, their sentiments on this Rhode Island question, and the sentiments of those who support them would be amply sufficient The Government of Rhode Island is now a Despotism—a Republican despotism—a Republic in appearance, a Tyranny in fact. Its existence is a libel on our institutions. Its conduct heretofore disgraceful, is now past endurance. We hope soon to see its power humbled—and its disposition to tyrannise taken away. A day of retribution is at hand. God speed the hour of its arrival.

Here is a copy of the equally unnecessary and infamous order.

HEAD QUARTERS,
1st. Reg. 2d Brig. Infantry,
Providence, 2d Sept. 1844,

FINE $6.

SIR: Having been enrolled in the 1st Regiment of Infantry, you are ordered to meet in front of the State House, on Benefit street, on *Wednesday* next, at 5 o'c P. M., with muskets, belts, TEN BALL CARTRIDGES, and *two spare flints*

Should the ALARM GUNS *be fired with the tolling of the bells, at any time previous to 5 o'clock Wednesday evening,* you are further ordered TO REPAIR INSTANTLY to the same place, fully equipped as above, and there wait for further orders.

By order, WILLIAM W. BROWN,
Col. Com't.

JOHN T. PITMAN, *Adjutant.*

The number of soldiers assembled at this call amounted to **800** equipped with arms, ball and and powder.—Sound the alarm, Rhode Island is a Despotism—her freedom only exists in name—and her subjects are levelled down to serfs

VOTE FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN LINCOLN AND OXFORD DISTRICT.

The Maine Inquirer of Sept. 18, gives the returns from all the towns in this District for Representative to Congress.

Whole number of votes	15,249
Necessary to a choice	7,525
Mc'Crate has	7,581
Morse has	6,461
Cone and scattering	1,207

Mc'Crate has 1,164 more than Morse, and wants but 43 votes of an election.

Morse wants **2327** votes of an election

We regret the defeat of Mr Mc'Crate. We sincerely hoped that we might triumph over Morse and Federalism. The Oxford towns come nobly up to the work. They done well and are deserving all commendation. In them, we are happy to learn that the vote for Mc'Crate fell but little short of that for Governor. If Lincoln had been as well united, Mc'Crate would have been elected over every thing by 1,300 majority. We hope the Lincoln Democracy will walk up next time and "toe the mark." The success of one of her own sons is at stake; and duty to herself not less than respect for "Old Oxford" demands that she should unite every element of discord, and elect Mc'Crate by a triumphant majority, at a future trial. No possible excuse can be rendered why such a union should not be consumated.

The Inquirer has the following in relation to this election.

"This result we deeply regret—the more so because it has been caused by division in our own ranks. It ought not to have been so. * * * We have no fears of the Whig candidate being chosen; but we call upon our Democratic brethren, for the sake of the cause, for the sake of harmony, so essential to our success, just now to lay aside private animosities, and at the next trial complete the victory we have so gloriously began, and give the Democratic Candidate for Congress, from this District, *the whole democratic vote*" We say amen to that.

CLAY'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Clay, we should think, was burthened with correspondence. Scarcely a mail arrives without bringing "another letter from Mr. Clay." He has recently written three letters on Texas, two or three on the Tariff, one or two on duelling, in which he shows himself to be on *all sides of these questions.* His turning and writhing, and equivocating, on the subjects will do him no good. His last letter, for electioneering purposes was dated Ashland, Sept. 2, 1844, and was intended for the Southern market. The following paragraph will show that the Abolitionists have nothing to hope, from him

"The sentiments and opinions so expressed by me, may be briefly stated to be, 1st. That Congress has no power or authority over the institution of slavery. 2d. That the existence, maintenance and continuance of that institution depend, exclusively, upon the power and authority of the respective states within which it is situated. And, 3d. That Congress cannot intefere with slavery in the District of Columbia, without a violation of good faith to the states of Maryland & Virginia, implied, if not expressed, in the terms, objects and purpose of the grant of ten miles square to the general government."

The Abolitionists need not, however, give up all hope. For Mr. Clay, who has now got a hand in it, will soon write them a letter which will convince them that he is, and ever has been, an advocate of abolition doctrines.

A LOOKING AHEAD.

A gentleman in Virginia has sent to New Hampshire and contracted with Messrs. Downing and Abbott to make one of their finest carriages with the harness of Henry Clay upon it, to be used for the purpose of time to convey Mr. Clay on his way from Kentucky to Washington, after he is chosen President of the United States. We have *hopes* and fears that the carriage will not be wanted for such a purpose.

RAIL ROAD. A gentleman who has just returned from Canada, informs us that there is a great desire among the people their for a railroad to some point of the Atlantic coast, and he thinks that it will be effected, and that speedily. Several routes are talked of, one of which, the nearest, and he thinks the easiest, would pass through this part of our State, to Portland. Surveys of the different routes are in progress in the province; and will be made to meet surveys from the States at the line, on any practicable routes. Citizens of Vermont and New Hompshire are ready to bear the expense of surveying the route to Portland through their respective States. Will Maine meet them; or will her citizens look on and consider, till the time for action is past, and the highway from London to Montreal is established through Concord to Boston?

☞ *Medicinal Uses of the Wild Cherry*—Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtue. *Everybody* knew this fact, but *nobody* how to extract its *essential* properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound or syrup of Wild Cherry bark, and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season.—It is found by experiment that the Wild Cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter *how long standing*, Coughs, Liver Complaints, &c., it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing Pulmonary disease, in almost every stage, after our best Physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown to medical men. *T. Crocker*, sole Agent for this town.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experiance in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember **Thomas Crocker** is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—is134

Girls Wanted!

Wanted----Immediately

BY the subscriber, SIX or EIGHT girls as apprentices to the Tailoring business.

WILLIAM HEATH.

South Paris, Sept. 21, 1844. 20

Foreclosure of Mortgages.

WHEREAS, on the 15th day of December, 1840, William Coolidge, of Waterford, County of Oxford and State of Maine, mortgaged to the subscriber, of Portland, County of Cumberland and State of Maine, a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, situated in said Waterford, and more particularly described in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 60, page 200; said mortgage being given for the sum of $600, payable in ten calender months:—

And whereas, on the 16th day of July, 1842, the said William Coolidge mortgaged to the subscriber a certain farm or parcel of land in said Waterford containing about 400 acres—as more particularly described in the Oxford Registry, Book 65, page 51—for the sum of $400, payable in one year with interest:—

I now hereby give public notice, that the conditions of said mortgages have been broken, and I claim and do foreclose the same—agreeably to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

Portland, Sept. 20, 1844. SAMUEL CLARK. 3w20

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the Estate of

DANIEL H. WILEY,

late of Stow in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 6th day of August, A. D. 1844 are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of James Farrington, in said Stow, on the first and second Tuesdays of December next, from one until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

ABNER DAVIS
HENRY S. FARRINGTON } Commissioners.

Stow, Sept. 3, 1844. 20

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Oxford, to recieve and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of

JOHN FIFIELD,

late of Stow, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 6th day of August, A. D. 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in, and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of the widow Sally Fifield, in said Stow, on the first and second Wednesdays of December next, from one, until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

ABNER DAVIS
HENRY S. FARRINGTON } Commissioners.

Stow, Sept. 3. 1844. 20

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to recieve and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

CLEMENT SEAVEY,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 16th day of September, 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in, and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the same at the Inn of Gilbert Chapman, in West Bethel on the first Saturdays of Febuary and March next, from one until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

JOHN B MASON
ANDREW STILES } Com'rs

Bethel, Sept. 20, 1844. 20

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of

BUCK & MURDOCK

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to call on James Murdock 3d, who still continues to trade in the Bridgdam Store, and settle the same.

JAMES MURDOCK 3d.
AMBROSE BUCK.

Buckfield, Sept. 17, 1844 20

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON MILLS, Me.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction, in Waterford, on Saturday, the 19th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of William Morse, late of Waterford, deceased, so much thereof as will produce the sum of three hundred and twenty five dollars.

Said Real Estate consists of the homestead of said deceased, being about eighteen acres of land, with a one story dwelling house and a barn standing thereon—including the revision of the widow's dower. Sale on the premises. Terms made known at the time of sale.

AMELIA MORSE, Administratrix.

Waterford Sept. 8, 1844. 19

Commissioner's Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

NANCY WHITCOMB,

late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed from August 27th, 1844, to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the same at the dwelling house of Benjamin F. Whitcomb, in said Sweden, on the first and second Mondays of December next from one o'clock until five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DAVID HAMMONS,
FRANCIS HAMLIN, } Commissioners.

Lovell, Sept. 2, 1844. 3w19

ROCKWELL & STONE'S
NEW YORK CIRCUS,
OR
AMERICAN OLYMPIAD

Instituted for the advancement of refined *Equestrian & Gymnastic Exercises,*

Comprising the most distinguished Performers—the most varied and elegant exhibitions of Skill, Courage, and Muscular Power—and a Stud of beautifully marked and high trained Arabian Horses, unmatched for fleetness, sagacity and docility.

A Most Splendid Bugle Band,

In a Magnificent Chariot, drawn by six beautiful Arabian Horses, will accompany the Exhibition, and perform a variety of the most Popular and National Airs. Leader, Mr. Vose.

Will be Exhibited on PARIS HILL, OCT. 2nd, at two o'clock P. M. Admission—Box 25 cents—Pit 12 1-2. G. DAVENPORT, Agent.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ON the Petition of Levi Stowell, Administrator de bonis non, of the estate of Hiram Knight, late of Paris in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale would injure the residue, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

20 Copy—Attest} GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself NORCROSS is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves eqully liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TIL, ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE,* who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. is 1y Aug. 27, 144.

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for insipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are *in every respect* TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Delon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton; J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—is1y16

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD
POLAND, ME.

ASA BARTON,
Attorney at Law,
NORWAY, OXFORD COUNTY, ME.

THE patronage of his friends and the public is respectfully solicited, and personal and punctual attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

June 19. *8w7

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The following bitter breath we take from the Cleveland Democrat:

It is an old saying that 'one renegade is worse than ten Turks.' Certain it is, that we always [illegible] Democratic ranks far [illegible] in their allusion to [illegible] as men are the 'federal generation of the olden time.' They adopt this course, we, presume, to impress their new associates with a conviction of their sincerity, and there is probably more required of them in the shape of WORKS to prove their FAITH.

Mr. Clay affords us a striking example of the truth of our remarks. No man has evinced a greater degree of hostility to Democratic men and measures than he has done since he has bargained Gen Jackson's rights away for a Secretaryship under John Quincy Adams. No occasion is permitted to pass, without some expression of the deep rooted animosity he bears towards the party he so basely deserted. As an instance of his vindicative feelings we publish an extract from a speech delivered by him in reply to Mr. Buchanan, in the United States Senate, in 1841:

'The Senator, however, not only tells us that they (the Whigs) hold all sorts of principles, but that they were afraid to publish to the world any declaration of their sentiments. Now, I believe it is a part of the Law of Nations, that WHEN WAR IS MADE AGAINST PIRATES, there is no need of the CEREMONIES of any form previous declarations of WAR, but it is understood on all hands THAT YOU ARE AT LIBERTY TO ATTACT THEM WITHOUT CEREMONY AND CUT AND SALSH AS YOU PLEASE.'

What will your Democraue friends think of this language? Can any man professing Democratic principles, so far forgot all respect as to vote for a candidate who has denounced him as a 'PIRATE?' We hope for the honor of humanity there is not one such in the land.

WHAT WON'T CLAY DO FOR VOTES?

The Ontario Messenger has me following:

MR. CLAY TURNED MORMON.

A late number of the "Nauvoo Times and Seasons" contains a letter written by Henry Clay to the Mormon Fraternity, with a view to secure their votes for himself.—From this precious letter, we make the brief exact which needs no comment:

"I HAVE VIEWED WITH LIVELY INTEREST, "THE PROGRESS OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS."

THE RULING PASSION.—An instance of the strength of the 'ruling passion,' even in death, was given a few days ago at Cape May. A young man, who seems to have been formed in that happy mould which gives a guarantee against dying of grief, and yet forces the mind to look to the consequences in every situation of life, was nearly drowned while bathing, and he was only rescued by his friends after he had lost all conciousness of this world, and its joys and troubles. When restored so far as to be spoken with, he was asked what his thoughts were after he had given up every hope of being saved. As it was a matter of much speculation what the [illegible] of such a good natured soul could [illegible] serious, not to say grave situation, his answer was looked for with much earnestness and curiosity. 'Why,' said he, 'the last thing I remember thinking of was what a terrible fuss the newspapers would make about my being drowned, and I [illegible] if they won't describe my agonies.' The reply, we need not say, was received with a shout of laughter.

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from - - -	35 to 45 cts. per yd
Fulled Cloth, - - -	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp, -	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts per yd
White Flannel, - - -	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do' - - - -	25 cts. per yd
Colored and pressed, - -	25 cts. per yd
Cloth Dressing, - -	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent

South Paris, May, 1844. tf 52

ON THE HILL! ON THE HILL!

Horse Shoeing & Farriering.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of [illegible] Paris and the adjoining towns, that he has taken the Shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]